REMARKS

Examiner has rejected independent claims 1-2, 7-10 and 12-13 under 35 U.S.C.§102 (e) as being unpatentable over USP 6,594,682 to Peterson et. al ("Peterson ").

The standard under §102 for anticipation is exacting. Anticipation requires that all of the elements of the claimed invention, arranged as set forth in the claim, be disclosed in a single reference. The Peterson reference fails this exacting standard for the claims of the present application as amended.

Peterson discloses client-based method and apparatus to gather and organize Web content. Peterson desires that the process be client-based rather than centralized because Peterson believes a centralized information service is a choker point to information flow. See col. 3, lines 61-64. Peterson's system utilizes a fetching program that goes out to the Web with URLs to locate content, which it then downloads to the client. See col. 9, lines 53-59 and col. 4, lines 36-38. User preferences are stored at the client and are used to collect additional content from the Web and to create filters to remove unwanted content before it is presented to the user. See col. 10, lines 17-24. The content is obtained using a delivery subsystem that, among other things, obtains an index to Web content. The index summarizes the content to facilitate local search and find tasks (see col. 4, lines 42-44) and can include a uniform resource locator (URL) (see col. 6, lines 20-22). The index is delivered to the client (see col. 6, lines 16-47) and stored in a local cache (see col. 9, lines 53-56). The filters, which are created from the user preferences, scan the index and identify matches between the user preferences and information stored in the index (see col. 10, lines 29-33).

This is not the invention claimed by Applicant. Applicant stated the problem: "It is the variability of the resource locators used by each syndicator or content provider that causes significant problems in the automation of content gathering...the variability of the structure in the resource locators and the information needed for each feature is encoded in a number of database tables." Page 11, lines 6-9. Applicant's claim 1 requires that a locator template be defined and that it have a plurality of parameter slots compatible with a resource locator. While Peterson can include a URL in its locally stored index, Peterson does not teach that such a URL has parameter slots. Moreover, Peterson does

not teach that stored parameter values related to subscriber's content definition are to be recalled and inserted into the parameter slots of the locator template to create a provider resource locator.

Applicant's claim 1 also requires that content received as a result of the transmitting the provider resource locator on the network be assembled before it is delivered to the subscriber's terminal. This element is unlike Peterson and is contrary to the rationale given by Peterson for Peterson's invention: improving distribution of Web content by decentralizing to client-based system because "[b]y centralizing all information, the data source becomes a choker point to all information flow." Col. 3, lines 63-64.

Similar arguments are pertinent for independent claims 12 and 13 and dependent claims 2 and 7-9. Claim 10 deserves special mention. Since Peterson's system is client-based, decisions are made locally as to when raw content is to be pulled from the Web: "In some cases, the user may wish to schedule the gathering of Web content at predictably low traffic times, such as at midnight or early morning hours. The user enters these constraints in the 'Time' field of the schedule UI 100, as shown. The ability to coordinate delivery of content at off-hours helps alleviate network congestion and the burden on servers." Col. 9, lines 10-15. Applicant's claims 1, 9, and 10 require the content to be assembled before delivery, not delivered to the client and subsequently dealt with. Furthermore, Peterson teaches that a separate subsystem, a scheduler, is used to enable the user to schedule the certain Web content to be collected at the client-based system. See col. 8, line 63 - col. 9, line 4. The present Application requires that the scheduling of delivery is performed in accordance with the subscriber profile.

Since §102 requires that there be present in a single prior art reference a disclosure of all of the elements of the claimed invention arranged as in the claims. Connell v. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 722 F.2d 1542, 220 USPQ 193 (Fed. Cir. 1983), the examination must include an accurate review of the reference for the disclosure of each of the claimed elements. As shown above, all of the elements of independent claims 1, 12, and 13 are not taught or disclosed by Peterson. Accordingly, the requirements supporting a rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) have not been met.

Examiner has rejected claims 3-6 and 14 under 35 U.S.C.§ 103(a) as being unpatentable over Peterson in view of USP 6,377,963 to Walker et al. ("Walker"). Walker discloses a method and system for managing information presented in periodicals by creating personalized indexes that identify the content of the periodicals in a manner that match a subscriber's preferences. Walker creates several databases that include, *inter alia*, a magazine ID number, magazine name, and time periods in which the particular magazine was in (in a magazine database 251) (col. 4, lines 56-62); a content code (in a content database 252); and a magazine ID number and a subscription expiration date (in a subscriber database 253).

With regard to Applicant's claim 3, Examiner believes that storage of a magazine ID number, time periods of the magazine, subscription expiration date, etc. in one or more databases would lead one of ordinary skill in the relevant art to include some of this information into the storage *name* of the entry into the database. Applicant has claimed that the content is assigned a storage *name* and the *name* includes a current date code and a content definition code. The file name is not the same as entries into a database as taught by Walker. One would expect various information to be stored as data in a database; it has not been suggested by Walker or Peterson that date code and content definition code are included in the storage *name*.

With regard to Applicant's claims 4, 5, 6, and 14, Examiner has referenced Walker's description of data that Walker stores in a database. As discussed above, neither Walker nor Peterson disclose storing elements of data in the storage location *name*.

Examiner has rejected claim 11 under 35 U.S.C.§ 103(a) as being unpatentable over Peterson in view of USP 6,460,036 to Herz ("Herz"). Herz discloses a system and method that identifies desirable objects in electronic media based upon user interest levels saved as a user profile interest summary. Claim 11 is ultimately dependent upon independent claim 1, which has been shown above to be allowable over Peterson. Herz does not add the elements missing from Peterson to anticipate or make obvious claim 1. Accordingly, claim 11 is believed allowable.

Therefore, in view of the foregoing Amendment, Applicants believe the present Application, as amended, to be in a condition suitable for allowance. Examiner is respectfully urged to withdraw the rejections upon reconsideration of the Application as amended and pass the amended Application to allowance.

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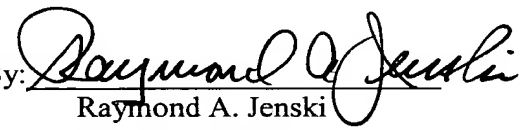
By: 
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ATTACHMENT 1

1. (Currently Amended) A method of assembling content from content providers, the content providers having the content available on a network, for delivery from a document server to a subscriber's terminal, comprising the steps of:

obtaining a subscriber's content definition;

defining a locator template having a plurality of parameter slots and being compatible with a resource locator of a content provider having content meeting said content definition;

recalling stored parameter values and inserting said parameter values in said parameter slots to create a provider resource locator;

transmitting said provider resource locator on the network;

receiving content from said content provider in response to said transmission of said provider resource locator; and

assembling at least said received content for delivery from the document server to the subscriber's terminal.

2. (Original) A method of assembling content in accordance with the method of claim 1 further comprising the step of storing said received content.

3. (Original) A method of assembling content in accordance with the method of claim 2 further comprising the steps of:

when said content is received, assigning said received content a storage name, said storage name including a current date code and a content definition code; and

confirming the existence of said storage name when at least said content is to be assembled, thereby identifying missing content.

4. (Original) A method of assembling content in accordance with the method of claim 1 wherein the step of recalling stored parameter values further comprises the step of recalling stored parameter values that are stored in an association with at least part of said content definition.

5. (Original) A method of assembling content in accordance with the method of claim 1 wherein one of said stored parameters is a publication date, the method further comprising the step of incrementing said publication date by a predetermined time to create a second provider resource locator.

6. (Original) A method of assembling content in accordance with the method of claim 1 further comprising the step of varying a parameter value to account for predictable errors of said parameter value to create another provider resource locator.

7. (Original) A method of assembling content in accordance with the method of claim 1 further comprising the step of delivering said assembled content to the subscriber's terminal.

8. (Original) A method of assembling content in accordance with the method of claim 1 further comprising the step of conveying said assembled content to the subscriber's terminal.

9. (Original) A method of assembling content in accordance with the method of claim 1 wherein said step of obtaining a subscriber's content definition further comprises the step of recalling a subscriber profile.

10. (Original) A method of assembling content in accordance with the method of claim 9 further comprising the step of scheduling delivery of said assembled content at a time in accordance with said subscriber profile.

11. (Original) A method of assembling content in accordance with the method of claim 9 further comprising the steps of ascertaining subscriber advertising information preference and further to said assembling step, assembling said preferred advertising information with said received content.

12. (Original) A document server that assembles content from content providers that offer content on a network for delivery to a subscriber's terminal, comprising:

a knowledge module storing a subscriber's content definition;

a locator template that has a plurality of parameter slots and is compatible with a resource locator of a selected content provider that offers content meeting said content definition;

a database module that stores parameter values associated with said selected content provider and content received from content providers;

a content manager that recalls said stored parameter values from said database module, inserts said recalled parameter values in said parameter slots to create a provider resource locator, accepts content from said selected content provider and assembles content from said selected content provider for delivery to the subscriber's terminal; and

a network interface that transmits said provider resource locator on said network to obtain content from said selected content provider.

13. (Currently Amended) A method of assembling content from content providers, which have the content available on a network, for delivery from a document server to a subscriber's terminal, comprising the steps of:

accepting a subscriber's profile including at least first and second preferred definitions of content;

defining first and second locator templates having a plurality of defined parameter slots and being compatible with first and second resource locators of a first content provider providing content meeting said first preferred definition and a second content provider providing and content meeting said second preferred content, respectively;

storing predetermined parameter values in an association with each of said first and second preferred definitions of content;

recalling said predetermined parameter values for said first preferred definition of content, thereby identifying first values, and inserting said first values in said defined parameter slots of said first locator template to create a first content provider resource locator;

recalling said predetermined parameter values for said second preferred definition of content, thereby identifying second values, and inserting said second values in said defined parameter slots of said second locator template to create a second content provider resource locator;

transmitting said first content provider resource locator on the network;

transmitting said second content provider resource locator on the network;

receiving first content from said first content provider in response to said transmission of said first content provider resource locator and receiving second content from said second content provider in response to said transmission of said second content provider resource locator; and

assembling said first content and said second content for delivery from the document server to said subscriber.

14. (Original) A method of assembling content in accordance with the method of claim 13 further comprising the steps of:

when said first content is received, assigning said received first content a first storage name, said first storage name including a current date code and a first content definition code;

when said second content is received, assigning said received second content a second storage name, said second storage name including said current date code and a second content definition code; and

confirming the existence of said first storage name and confirming the existence of said second storage name when said first and second content is to be assembled, thereby identifying missing content.

15. (New) A method of assembling content in accordance with the method of claim 1 wherein the step of recalling stored parameter values further comprises the step of recalling stored parameter values and inserting said parameter values in said parameter slots to create a uniform resource locator (URL) as a provider resource locator.